

GORE CAUSES
SENSATION
IN FIERY
SPEECH

Remarks Attributed to Wilson
Indicative of the Executive
Leaning Toward War; De-
nied at White House.

WILSON HOLDS
STRONG SUPPORT

Berlin Takes Advantage of
Congressional Break; John
Sharp Williams and Lodge
Staunchly Uphold Wilson.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Out of the day's developments in the President's fight with Congress, were crowded the utmost of elements both sensational and dramatic. The Administration forces in the Senate emerged tonight with pledges for enough votes to kill once and for all Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans off armed ships of European belligerents and demonstrate that Congress stands behind the President in his negotiations with Germany. The action of the Senate, it is believed, will be followed promptly by stifling of sentiment in the House against the President's foreign policy.

In one of the greatest non-partisan debates the Senate has seen in years, Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared he was not in accord with the President, while Senator Lodge, Republican, pledged his support to the President's determination to secure for Americans their rights on the high seas. Senator John Sharp Williams, arising from a sick bed, delivered a withering denunciation of the President's opponents.

While the Senate debated came news to the State Department from Berlin which convinced officials that dissension of Congress is being used deliberately to weaken the President's hand in Germany. Confidential advisers state a report is being circulated in Berlin that Congress stands five to one against the President. Senator Gore, while the Senate sat in amazement, related a story that President Wilson, at a conference with Congressional leaders a week ago, had declared that Germany's insistence on her position in the submarine controversy probably would result in war, and that a "state of war might not of itself and of necessity be an evil to this republic but that the United States by entering upon the war now might be able to bring it to a conclusion by midsummer and thus render a great service to civilization."

Senator Gore claimed that he did not say the story was true but it came to him in such concurrence of testimony he did not feel he "could discharge his duty as a senator and withhold it." Chairman Stone replied that the President had never stated to him, or in his hearing, that he in any way entertained thought of war with Germany as desirable or likely to result in good to the United States.

When the White House heard of these incidents the following statement was issued: "When attention of the White House was called to certain statements in Senator Gore's speech this afternoon, the President authorized an unqualified denial of any utterance to which such meaning might be attached." The House and Senate leaders are conferring tonight in plans to back up the President's policy in tomorrow's session.

700,000 PEACE REGULARS

WASHINGTON, March 2.—A final agreement has been reached by the House Military Committee on the bill to increase the army and will be reported unanimously to the House early next week. In round figures the measure would authorize the formation of an army composed of regulars, guardsmen and federal volunteers with total peace strength of approximately 700,000 men. The Senate committee will vote finally on its army bills tomorrow. Arrangements to expedite consideration have been made.

It provides a minimum strength of 170,000 fighting troops for the regular army and minimum of 425,000 for the National Guard within five years and for organization of federal volunteers through extension of summer training camps. It is estimated 100,000 are in the latter force.

JURY DISAGREES.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—The federal court jury trying Felipe Quintana, the former officer of the Villa army, on the charge of conspiracy to violate our neutrality by the shipment of arms to Mexico disagreed. Quintana was released on \$1,000 bail. He was rearrested on a similar charge brought in the state of Florida in connection with the operations of the schooner Lucy H.

DEATH CLAIMS
CARMEN
SYLVA

Celebrated Queen Mother of
the Little Country of Rou-
mania Died Yesterday at
Advanced Age.

ONE OF BELOVED
MONARCHS OF EUROPE

Many Literary Efforts Will
Live to Perpetuate the Name
and Fame of Author of the
"Thoughts of a Queen."

LONDON, March 2.—A Bucharest dispatch received by Reuters says that Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania, (Carmen Sylva) died this morning.

The pen name, "Carmen Sylva," by which Queen Mother Elizabeth of Rumania was most widely known, was chosen by her in expression of her love for song and the woods. She was one of the most charming figures in the courts of Europe, and practically the only one of the recent generation to gain fame as a poetess.

In her own words, she was born "far from a throne," for, although she was a princess of Wied, one of the many tiny principalities with which Germany abounded, her youth was that of an ordinary robust country girl who learned to cook and sew and who romped in the open with her companions at the village school. She was born December 29, 1843, and in her childhood she showed predilection for the poetical fancies that had such an influence on her later life. She absorbed innumerable fairy stories and, with some of her own imagination added, she delighted her playmates with her fancies. At home she received Spartan training, and with a father who was an invalid for life, and a brother who was incurably ill, she experienced many sorrows and hardships.

Upon the death of her brother, the Princess was sent away to visit her aunt, the Grand Duchess Helena of Russia, who took her traveling to various parts of Europe. It was during this tour, however, that the Princess herself was stricken with typhus fever, and when she recovered it was to learn that her father had passed away. She was deeply affected by the sorrow in her family, and music and poetry became her only consolation. "Must all I love on earth be borne to the grave?" is the burden of a mournful poem that she wrote at the time of her father's death.

Among her friends about her home on the Rhine, "the little wild rose-bud of Wied" had evinced an almost savage dislike to matrimony, and had often exclaimed: "I do not want to marry unless I can be Queen of Rumania." The principality of Rumania had at that time just been founded, and there was no sense in the young Princess's remark except that she believed it a sufficiently safe way to say that she didn't want to marry at all.

There is a remarkable romance attached to the fact that some years later her suitor became Prince Charles of Hohenzollern, who was refused on the same forcible pretext that the Princess would not marry unless she could be Queen of Rumania. In 1868, Prince Charles was chosen ruler of Rumania, and in the autumn of the next year he returned to Wied to remind the Princess Elizabeth of her desire to rule over that Kingdom.

Married, and settled in the palace at Bucharest, the Princess threw herself with great ardor into the life of the country. She learned to read and write Rumanian, made herself acquainted with the needs and requirements of the land, and became so be-

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CUTTING BARB WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS—A DANGEROUS BUSINESS



With a shield of metal but large enough to cover him, this infantryman of the Austro-Hungarian army, operating along the Galician front, has wriggled forward, Indian fashion, to within a short distance of the trenches of the enemy. He now proceeds to get busy with his pliers on the Russians' wire entanglements.

FAILURE HAD IN
RECRUITING
SCHEME

Earl Derby Expresses Disap-
pointment at Results Ob-
tained. Blames the Exem-
ption Clause in Measure.

LONDON, March 2.—Keen disappointment regarding the results of the voluntary recruiting scheme was expressed in the House of Lords by Earl Derby, the former chief of the recruiting service. He laid the blame for the failure to achieve full results which is aimed at an easy exemption of single men, especially those required to work on necessities for the government, also the agriculturists.

Derby made an emphatic plea to the government to prevent bachelors of military age from evading military service by transferring themselves to specialized occupations. He declared a strong effort would be necessary to obtain the requisite number of fighting men, without whom the empire fall.

He said the agriculturists were the principal class to avail themselves of the exemption under the plea they were indispensable for the production of food stuffs for the government. There are promises to revise the list of reserved trades with a view of releasing more men for the army.

DEADLOCK EXISTS.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A deadlock exists between the bituminous miners and operators in western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois over the amount of increase in wages to be allowed soft coal miners in these states. The situation is the same as yesterday when the operators refused to agree upon three cent a ton increase, the miners voted down the proposal of one cent a ton advance.

It is said the Illinois coal companies are still opposed to granting any increase in the tonnage rate to miners so long as the differential of two and a half cents exists between Illinois and Indiana in cost of production. President white, of the miners' union, said he felt the settlement was near.

THREE INDICTED.

CHICAGO, March 2.—The federal grand jury indicted three men, charged with being implicated in an alleged attempt to bribe the jury which acquitted A. C. Frost, the principal defendant in the \$10,000,000 Alaska Coal Land fraud cases here in April, 1913. Frost, O. W. Bourke, the former mayor of Blue Island, and Bert Wing were indicted.

Frost is charged with agreeing to pay Bourke, who was a juror, \$15,000 in case of acquittal and \$10,000 for disagreement. Bourke is charged with accepting a bribe. Wing is charged with being the go-between. If Frost is found guilty he may be fined \$20,000 or imprisoned for fifteen years. The charges against the others are punishable by fines of \$10,000, or two years imprisonment. Frost, in a statement, denied the charges.

COPPER PRICES.

Averaging 26.44 cents for the month of February the price of copper is at the highest price in many, many years. The weekly average ending March 1, was 26.64 cents. Optimistic reports from eastern markets indicate that the copper supply of the country is bought up far in advance of the present production and that, no matter what happens, the good prices of the present will continue for an indefinite period.

HUGE GRAFT IS
CHARGED IN
NEW YORK

Investigation of Interborough
Rapid Transit Company's
Affairs Brings Charge of
Fortune Paid Shonts.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Charge that a cost of \$125,000 bonus voted by the Interborough Rapid Transit company to its president, Theodore Shonts, in connection with the negotiation for subway contracts with the city was eventually allowed by the Public Service Commission as city expense was made in the investigation of Rapid Transit affairs by the Thompson legislative committee. Frank Moss, counsel for the committee, made the accusation.

The charge came during the examination of Alfred Craven, chief engineer on the Public Service Commission. After the hearing Craven, chairman of the Thompson committee announced he would prepare charges of neglect of duty and misconduct against Craven. Craven testified that the Interborough submitted to the Public Service Commission a bill for a million and a half for what he termed prior determination charges and that this was cut to \$150,000. Craven was unable to explain what the bill was for.

FLETCHER PRAISES NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—An encouraging report of the condition and efficiency of the nation's sea forces was given the House Naval Committee by Admiral Frank Fletcher, commander of the Atlantic Fleet. In individual fighting efficiency, he said, the United States dreadnaughts led the world, and in skill of officers and men, there was no reason to fear comparison from any power.

In describing the things the navy is doing in light of lessons from the European war, the Admiral said one ship recently hurled seven out of forty two huge projectiles through a target twenty by sixty feet at a range of eight miles. The longest ranges used in naval engagements in the European war, thus far, he explained, were no more.

RANCH HAND MURDERS

OXNARD, Calif., March 2.—Louis Fortner, a ranch hand, killed his employer, Peter Furrer, Furrer's wife and a baby ten months old. He placed the bodies in the house, which he set afire. He was arrested on suspicion by the sheriff. Fortner confessed and said he used an iron bar. He committed the crime to hide the fact of a check for \$250.

After committing the murder Fortner said he fled from the ranch. He returned at night and fired the house in an effort to hide all his wrongdoings. Neighboring ranchers discovered the fire. They found the couple fully dressed, despite the fact that the fire occurred late at night. Fortner's first answers were evasive. After several hours of grilling he broke down and confessed, the officers said.

DURANGO DANGEROUS.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The state department advices reported that additional Mexican troops were sent from Hermosillo into Chihuahua to suppress bandits. It urged Americans not to return to Durango, because "there is still activity on the part of lawless bandits which the defunct government is endeavoring to exterminate."

APPAM CASE
DECISION
IS MADE

Contents of Announcement
Sent to German Ambassa-
dor Kept Secret by Request
of Germany.

COURT PROCEEDINGS
PENDING ARE CAUSE

Federal Court in Norfolk will
be Permitted to Interpret
Prussian-American Treaty
Which Is Involved.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The State Department has sent the German ambassador a decision in the case of the Appam which was captured by a German raider and brought to Hampton Roads by a prize crew. Announcement of the contents will be withheld at request of counsel for the German government, pending decision on a libel action brought by the agent for the original British owners in the federal court in Norfolk.

Consequently the court will be allowed to interpret the Prussian-American treaty which is claimed by Germany to provide that the German prize may remain in American waters, indefinitely with immunity from legal proceedings instituted by the original owners to regain possession. It is believed the case ultimately will reach the supreme court, no matter what is the decision in the District court.

BATTLESHIP TESTED.

NEWPORT NEWS, March 2.—The battleship Pennsylvania returned having completed its acceptance trials which the builders announced were successful.

The Pennsylvania, the announcement said, in addition to making 21.5 knots, against a required speed of 21 knots, in the standardization runs off New England, averaged 21.05 knots on a twelve hour run off the Virginia Capes. The boat came through the fuel tests with a margin of more than fifteen per cent.

MINE FIELD DRIFTING

LONDON, March 2.—A Stockholm dispatch says a whole mine field, of several hundred, is drifting from the north, presumably set adrift by the tide and wind. Explosions are occurring at frequent intervals.

BOARD SANITATION BAD

EL PASO, March 2.—Dr. C. C. Pearce, senior surgeon of the Health Service, is expected here to investigate conditions on the border which he said threaten an invasion of typhus and other diseases from Mexico. A new case of typhus was discovered, making three now isolated. Dr. Tappen said the prime danger was smallpox. Many Mexicans, said acclimated with the disease, were turned back at the border.

BRITISH ORDERS PUBLIC.

LONDON, March 2.—The British Admiralty officially made public the Admiralty's orders on armed merchantmen, given October 20, 1915. The orders say the armament of such vessels must be used solely for resisting attack by an armed vessel. As British submarines and aircraft are ordered not to approach merchantmen, the orders say the approach of a submarine may be regarded as done with hostile intention.

AMENDMENT REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Senate rejected Senator Cummins' amendment to the Shield's Waterpower Bill which would have provided that the federal government, in taking over the powerplants developed under the bill at the expiration of their licensed periods, must pay fair value for the physical property together with the original cost of construction.

GERMANS ARE
AGAIN UPON
OFFENSIVE
MOVEMENT

French Declare Suppression of
Violent Teutonic Attacks
Around Douaumont; Ger-
man Ranks Decimated.

BRITISH RETAKE
MANY LOST TRENCHES

Crisis Between Portugal and
Germany at Height and
Teutons May Declare War
Immediately.

LONDON, March 2.—The Germans have resumed a heavy offensive in the region of Verdun, with the French everywhere strongly opposing. Over most of the front east of the Meuse down into the Woivre region the German big guns were active. Around Douaumont the Teutons launched several infantry attacks of extreme violence. These were put down, the French declare, with heavy fire decimating the German ranks. Le Mortomme, Cote du Poivre and Douaumont sector particularly have suffered heavy bombardments.

Northeast of St. Mihiel the French guns have been working effectively against the German positions in Alsace and the region of Seppois where heavy artillery duel is in progress. The British along the Ypres Comines canal have reversed the victory of the Germans in the middle of February, retaking 800 yards of trenches. The situation is unchanged on the Russian and Austro-Italian fronts.

A number of dispatches from Lisbon and Amsterdam reiterate that Germany has addressed an ultimatum to Portugal on account of the seizure of German merchantmen in Portuguese ports. It is generally believed here, although lacking confirmation, Amsterdam reports that advances from the German frontier say Germany will declare war with Portugal unless she receives satisfaction.

It is said Portuguese citizens in Germany were warned by consuls that the situation may become critical and according to Lisbon there is much discussion among ministers and party leaders regarding the course of Portugal. It is said the German minister is on the point of departure. There are rumors of formation of a national government in the event of rupture.

JOHNSON LEAVES ENGLAND

LONDON, March 2.—Jack Johnson and wife left London for Corunna, Spain. Johnson was ordered last week to leave England.

PRIZES FOR SAILORS

LONDON, March 2.—The naval prize fund, derived from the sale of contraband goods seized by the British navy, and condemned by prize courts now amounts to over \$30,000,000. This fund will be distributed among all the men of the navy after the war.

UNUSUAL ALIMONY CASE

SEATTLE, March 2.—Unless Mrs. Mary Wadsworth, 60, pays \$25 alimony before March 10, to her former husband, 66, she will be punished for contempt of court, unless she shows herself unable to pay, is the gist of an order by the Superior Court.

THE "MELTING POT"

CHICAGO, March 2.—Six homeless boys less than six years of age varying in nationality, will be adopted by Mrs. Bessie Fuller of Canada, as a sociological experiment she announced. She plans to rear the six in the backwoods of Canada, regardless of color, race, creed on the theory that they will fuse in the "melting pot."

ECONOMIC WAR PACT

LONDON, March 2.—Additional tales of the proposed trade pact of the Allies which aims to shake German credit during the war and prevent successful competition after, appears in the Times, which says: "On the eve of important developments on the economic side of the war, the military pact of the Allies shortly will be supplemented by a commercial agreement. The prospect is that in the next few weeks Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy will sign a declaration that none of them shall make a commercial agreement with Germany or Austria without the consent of the others."